FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C

VOLUME 17 SEPTEMBER 10, 1928 NO. 11

CROP CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The conditions of grain crops, potatoes, and root crops in Great Britain as of September 1, as estimated by "The London Times", were better than as of September 1, 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Although the condition of the wheat crop is reported above last year, the official forecast of the crop in England and Wales, where most of it is grown, issued in August was 8,000,000 bushels below the 1927 crop. The conditions of the barley and oats crops are above last year, as were also the official forecasts.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market remained steady during the week ended September 5, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Heavy hogs at that city brought an average price of $16.42 per 100 pounds, the same as for the previous week, against an average for August of $16.34, and $16.10 the corresponding week of 1927. At Hamburg the average price of lard was also the same as for the previous week, $15.11 per 100 pounds. The August average for lard was $14.88, and for the corresponding week of August 1927, $15.06. See table, page 443.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool continued to decline during the week ended September 5, while Canadian Wiltshires were again not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at $24.55 per 100 pounds, was about 65 cents below the average for August and the corresponding week of last year. See table, page 443.

Quotations in the principal European butter markets on September 6 were either unchanged from the previous week or, as in the case of Danish butter, particularly, slightly higher. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 38.9 cents a pound against 38.3 the previous Thursday. With New York, 93 score, at 49 cents against 48 a week earlier, the margin in favor of domestic markets is now fully 10 cents. There is nothing in the immediate prospect to indicate a weakening in the European markets, any material widening of the margin being dependent more largely upon any market rise in domestic prices. This situation might very quickly change, however, with the arrival of heavy new season supplies from the Southern Hemisphere in the fall. Prices in European markets are at about last year's level, while domestic prices are now materially higher. See page 443 for detailed comparative price statement.

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Wheat production reported to date in 28 countries totals 2,606,306,000 bushels, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the 2,552,877,000 bushels in those countries in 1927 when they produced 72 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China. An estimate of the Czechoslovakian crop amounts to 41,-446,000 bushels. Although the crop in that country is slightly larger than last year's large crop of 40,385,000 bushels, the imports following that large crop were large, amounting to about 21,000,000 bushels, which were exceeded only by the 23,014,000 bushels following the small 1924 crop.

The Russian crop is officially estimated at 749,564,000 bushels, according to a preliminary estimate. This is only 367,000 bushels above last year's estimate. A decrease of about a fifth in the reported Russian rye production results in a decrease of about 11 per cent in the total Russian bread grain supply. Earlier reports state that the wheat crop is less favorable in the regions near the Black Sea, from which much of the exports are usually drawn, than in regions at a long distance from ports and from centers of Russian population, and wheat exports are not expected to be significant. Last year from a crop of 749,197,000 bushels, exports amounted to only about 7,000,000 bushels, according to preliminary estimates partially unofficial, and there are reports of heavy imports during the current summer. The amount of the imports is not known, but according to some reports it is much larger than the 1927-28 export estimate. See statements on pages 419 and 440.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

Reports to the Canadian Bureau of Statistics from the provinces state that most grain crops were cut in Manitoba by the end of August, 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat cut in Saskatchewan, and about 20 per cent in Alberta. In Manitoba yields are running from 8 to 38 bushels to the acre, but in general about average. Last year they averaged 14 bushels, the year before 22.6 bushels, and for the past 5 years 17.5 bushels to the acre. Wheat threshed has been running largely No. 2 and No. 1 northern. No statement is made of the amount of frost damage, if any, in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan there was serious damage in some sections, but it was generally patchy. While the loss will show mainly in grades, the yield in late fields will undoubtedly be affected according to the report. In the Swift Current region both yield and grade are reported to be damaged. Much of the early crop in that region is expected to lose from 1 to 3 grades, but

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to yield fairly well. Average wheat yields of 20 bushels or better are expected in the Swift Current region. Last year the yield in Saskatchewan as a whole averaged 16.4 bushels to the acre compared with an average of 17.3 for the 5 years 1922 to 1927. In Alberta frosts did material damage in lowering of grades in certain areas of southern Alberta, but probably 80 per cent of the crop south of Calgary is believed to have escaped damage.

Europe

Reports on European crop conditions for the week ended September 6 were slightly less optimistic for Italy but more optimistic for northern Europe, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Over most of Europe there was abundant rain the first half of the week except in the Mediterranean region, while the latter part of the week it was clear and warm everywhere. Reports of the French quality and yield continue good. In Germany the trade is inclined to raise the official grain estimates, particularly for rye. In Sweden, where weather the past few weeks has been unfavorable to grain crops, conditions have improved somewhat the past week.

Winter seeding in Russia began under favorable soil and weather conditions nearly everywhere. Difficulties with regard to seed supply continue in some parts of the country, but improvement is reported from others. Probably considerable sowing of poor seed occurred in some parts of the country. Some good rain fell in the southern and western sections during the week ended September 6.

Asia

The Manchurian wheat crop is believed to be about 10 per cent above last year's good harvest, and the crop in the region supplying Shanghai mills is also good this year, but in the region surrounding Tientsin the crop is poor, according to cables from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus in China. In spite of the good Manchurian crop, there appears to be a fair market for American "Club straight" flour at Dairen, and Tientsin dealers have been active buyers of this flour recently. A more complete report is included under the marketing news on page 420.

Southern Hemisphere

Moderate warmth prevailed in Argentina with good showers in the north for the week ended September 3, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature averaged 1° above normal in the northern wheat zone and 3° above in the southern zone, with a weekly rainfall of 0.8 inch in the north and 0.2 in the south. In Australia only

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scattered light showers occurred during the week ended September 3 in the eastern wheat areas where early, general rains are desired. In West Australia conditions remained favorable.

Movement to market

Wheat shipments from the principal exporting countries have been slowing up the past two weeks due largely to a slowing up of the movement from the western grain division of Canada. Total shipments since the first of July as far as reported from principal exporting countries up to September 1 amounted to 122,372,000 bushels, an increase of only 15,151,000 bushels over shipments for the corresponding period last year. Two weeks ago shipments reported this year had been 25,131,000 bushels greater than for the same period last year. See table, page 442.

United States

Wheat exports for the week ended September 1 amounted to 3,708,000 bushels compared with 3,891,000 bushels the preceding week. Total exports since July 1 less imports through July total only 18,917,000 bushels this year compared with 42,497,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Canadian western grain division are continuing to decline but not so rapidly as in the preceding few weeks. For the week of August 31 they dropped 3,248,000 bushels to 10,431,000 bushels, compared with 15,478,000 bushels a year ago. During August stocks have been reduced about 24,000,000 bushels, whereas last year they were reduced about 11,000,000 bushels. Last year the low point was reached the middle of September and the two preceding years about the first of September. This year a few carloads of new crop wheat reached Vancouver from Alberta by the last of August, but the real movement of the new crop had not started yet. Receipts at the head of the lakes and at Vancouver have been dwindling, as well as shipments from those points. Total shipments from the four markets for the week ended August 31 were 4,032,000 bushels compared with 6,374,000 bushels the preceding week and 7,475,000 the week before that. Shipments since July 1 totaled 76,192,000 bushels compared with 27,566,000 for the same period last year.

European grain markets

Deliveries of domestic grain continued to be small in Europe for the week ended September 6, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Markets in northwestern Europe were sporadically active with prices firm. Danubian markets were quiet and exports from

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Hungary and Yugoslavia were small as a result of prices in those countries being above the export parity. These high prices in Yugoslavia are surprising in view of recent official report of the bumper crop there. In Hamburg the price of domestic wheat on September 6 was 139.4 cents a bushel, a decrease of 9 cents from the price a week earlier. On the other hand, the rye price at Berlin increased 2.5 cents to 133.2 cents a bushel, possibly as a reaction from the government estimate of the rye crop, which, although larger than last year, is reported to be lower than the trade there had anticipated.

Russian grain procurings

Russian grain procurements during the second half of August continued to develop slowly, according to a cable of September 5 from Mr. Steere. There are some complaints of wet grain. The development of the procuring campaign this season is expected to be considerably delayed, according to an article in the Russian paper "Economic Life" of August 15, 1928. Winter wheat, which is harvested earlier than other grains in Crimea, North Caucasus and Ukraine, its chief producing region and which constitutes the most important source of commercial supply during the first two months of the campaign, will this year almost entirely disappear from the market due to the poor crop and considerable seed requirements. In the eastern regions where the crops are good, and which will therefore be an important source of bread grain for the rest of Russia, procurements do not usually develop on a large scale until December.

Furthermore, with a larger share of the procurements than usual coming from these regions this year, the less adequate drying, milling, warehousing and transportation facilities, the wetness of the grain, and the less extensive experience in procuring work there all are likely to cause further difficulties in the procuring situation. This year, for instance, Kazakstan, which is the most difficult of all eastern regions from the standpoint of procuring operations, has a record crop. Difficulties have arisen there in past years when the crops were not so large. Under such circumstances the efficiency with which the recently reorganized procuring machinery operates will probably count for a great deal. It is significant therefore that according to the Russian press in August there was observed considerable friction between the state procuring organization, "Soyuzkhleb", and agricultural cooperatives, which are supposed to cooperate in the joint work of procurements. An additional factor which probably will lower the procurement in some regions, Ukraine being especially mentioned, is local private trading by peasants, which usually increases during the years of poor crops. Considerable activity of this kind has been reported in the Russian press.

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The recent increase of procuring prices is generally considered a favorable factor to procurements, but greater elasticity of procuring and adaptation to local conditions is urged in the article quoted above. There are also difficulties on the demand side. Smaller crops in the consuming area, including the flax-growing sections, will make for a somewhat increased demand for grain shipped from the producing regions. A complicated situation is presented in Ukraine, according to the article quoted above. The Soviet authorities are faced with three problems in this region: (a) to secure fully the winter seed supply and not to allow the use of winter wheat for consumption; (b) to provide a food grain supply in a number of regions, and (c) to furnish the peasants with feeds in some regions which suffered from poor crops.

Oriental wheat and flour markets

Japan

Decreases in the prices of foreign wheats at Japanese mills, a good export demand for flour and high rice prices have stimulated the milling industry in Japan in spite of a falling off in the domestic demand for flour, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokio. The price of United States western white wheat at mills in Japan on September 1 is quoted at equivalent to 159 cents a bushel, or 12 cents below the corresponding price a month ago. Canadian No. 5 on September 1 sold for 144 cents a bushel, a drop of only 3 cents below the price quoted a month previously. Australian wheat has also fallen, the present price being 165 cents a bushel. No definite price was given a month ago but it was said to be higher than any of the other wheats of which the highest quoted was the United States western white at 171 cents.

Wheat imports into Japan during July included 169,000 bushels from the United States, 436,000 bushels from Canada, and 351,000 bushels from Australia. Mill stocks on September 1 were larger than usual for that season. On August 1 foreign wheats had been in smaller supply than usual.

The wholesale price of standard flour on September 1 was 163 cents a bag of 49 pounds net, showing no change from the price quoted a month earlier. The domestic demand for flour is reported as slightly below normal, but the export demand is good. Flour exports during July are reported as equivalent to 547,000 bags of 49 pounds net. The milling industry is unusually active, according to Mr. Kemper, due to this active export demand and to the high rice prices.

Manchuria

The Manchurian wheat crop is believed by millers and other sources of information to be roughly 10 per cent larger than last year's good crop

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but of poorer quality, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus in the Orient. In spite of this large crop, however, there is an active interest in "Club straight" flour at Dairen, according to Mr. Nyhus. The increase in production is due to a substantial increase in acreage which is explained by several years of favorable prices together with good yields and to the opening up of new lands. Excessive rains in late July and early August made harvesting difficult and reduced both the yield per acre and the quality below last year. Smut reduced the yield in many localities and there is considerable grain which is poorly filled and discolored. The principal type grown in North Manchuria is hard wheat.

Manchurian mills are anticipating supplies and operations fully as large as for the active season just closing. Throughout the past season mills in Manchuria had enough wheat to operate at practically full capacity, and in addition there were exports in significant volume for the first time since 1922, the exports amounting to about 4,200,000 bushels, bought chiefly by Japan. Efforts were made the past season to market Harbin flour in Tientsin but with little success as it was impossible for Harbin millers to meet the prices of Shanghai and foreign flour in the Tientsin markets.

There is normally an outlet for certain quantities of "Club straight" flour at Dairen as distinguished from the high gluten flour of Northern Manchuria, and there is an active interest in club flour there at the present time. Flour importers state that the recent drop in prices of western soft wheat flour have made prices very attractive at Dairen and that contracts for heavy September and October shipments have been made. The low prices together with demand for flour from soft white wheat are favorable to imports of that class of flour in spite of the large Manchurian crop of hard wheat and importers are predicting that imports will be larger than last season's 245,000 bags of 49 pounds. The wholesale price of Manchurian wheat at Harbin on August 15 for October delivery was $1.04 per bushel.

Tientsin

A small wheat crop in the Tientsin district of China, together with transportation difficulties and reductions in the prices of American and other flours, have resulted in good contracts for September and October delivery at that port, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus. The market is well supplied for immediate delivery, but there is considerable interest in January and February shipments.

The wheat crop in the region surrounding Tientsin and supplying the mills of that city is extremely short this season as a result of drought in May which reduced yields materially. The supplies of local wheat at Tientsin are further reduced by seizures by the troops operating

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in that region and by transportation difficulties, and only small quantities are arriving. As a result, the supplies for local mills this year will have to come almost entirely from outside sources and mill operations for the current year are expected to be difficult and uncertain. The mills are already importing from Shanghai wheat from the big crop of the Yangtze valley. Manchuria, which is also reported to have a large crop, is another possible source of wheat imports. Normally the local mills supply about 30 to 40 per cent of the flour consumed in the district, the rest coming from Shanghai, Japan, the United States, Canada and Australia.

Big flour contracts were made at recent low points in the American and Canadian flour markets for September and October delivery. It is estimated that these orders total about 2,000,000 bags of 49 pounds, of which about half is "Club straight" flour. In addition there are contracts for about 1,000,000 bags of Shanghai flour and about 200,000 bags of Japanese flour, and each is subject to quick gains in the event of an active retail market. There have been heavy receipts of low priced Shanghai flour and stocks are moving somewhat slowly into consuming channels due to poor transportation conditions. It is stated that dealers are well supplied with foreign flour for early delivery, but there is considerable interest in flour for January and February shipments. Last year flour imports into Tientsin for the six months, July to December, totaled 7,608,000 bags, of which 1,155,000 bags came from the United States direct in addition to that sent by way of Shanghai.

The trade is disturbed by an announcement of the Nationalist Government to put into effect a tax equivalent to 4.6 cents, United States currency, per bag of 49 pounds on imports of foreign flour into Tientsin. A similar tax was levied at Shanghai, effective July 1. The consul at that port protested against the tax, but so far no information has been received of any action to withdraw it.

Wholesale flour prices the last of August were 165.6 cents a bag for local flour, 147.2 for "Club straight", 142.6 for Shanghai flour, 138 for Japanese, and 135.7 for Canadian. The locally milled flour is usually considered to be the best flour on the Tientsin market, the wheat usually being of excellent quality, of a higher gluten content than Shanghai wheat, but lower than Manchurian, according to an earlier report from Mr. Nyhus. The native flour has a moderate gluten content, a good white color, and normally sells for about 15 cents a bag above any other flour. American "Club straight" flour, although lowest in gluten content of any of the flours on the Tientsin market, has a firm and popular place because of its superior white color.

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United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices for the week ended August 31 were slightly higher than for the previous week. The combined price at the six principal markets and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 2 cents higher. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis showed a gain of 7 cents. The spring wheat prices were practically the same as for the week before. The average for No. 2 amber durum remained unchanged, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis showed a decline of 1 cent. The gap between this year's and last year's prices narrowed considerably for this week in comparison with last week. While a slight gain is shown this year, a decline of from 3 to 9 cents is shown over the same period last year. The prices at the various markets, except at St. Louis, are still under last year's level as follows, in cents per bushel: The combined price at six markets, 24; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, 26; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, 22; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, 25. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis has advanced to 1 cent over last year's price for the same period. The respective averages for this grade are $1.44 and $1.43. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was 7 cents in favor of Minneapolis compared with 11 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 3 ..	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10 ..	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17 ..	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24 ..	137	108	137	104	149	123	143	109	146	137
31 ..	134	110	132	106	144	122	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7 ..	133		132		143		135		145	
14 ..	128		129		136		126		142	
21 ..	126		129		134		122		140	
28 ..	127		131		136		123		143	

Prices at the futures markets over the week following August 30 to September 6 show scarcely any changes from the August 30 prices in both the United States and foreign markets. The same spread between current prices and those of last year have also shown very little change. Futures closed under last year as follows: Chicago, 22 cents; Minneapolis, 26 cents, and Kansas City, 23 cents, for September futures. October futures at Winnipeg, Liverpool, and Buenos Aires closed 28, 25 and 26 cents under, respectively.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/138	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/113	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/111	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept.6	132	110	126	103	134	108	b/139	b/111	b/155	b/130	b/140	b/114
13	128		122		127		b/135		b/149		b/139	
20	128		123		127		b/135		b/151		b/139	
27	128		122		126		b/135		b/151		b/134	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October futures.

Rye production

Rye production in 18 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to date outside of Russia totals 702,462,000 bushels, a decrease of about 3 per cent from last year's harvest in the same countries when they produced nearly 82 per cent of the estimated world total rye crop outside of Russia and China. The crop in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 52,674,000 bushels, which is 3,377,000 bushels larger than that for 1927. The Russian rye crop is placed at 783,420,000 bushels, according to a preliminary official estimate, a decrease of 19 per cent from last year's 967,700,000 bushels.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

Total 1928 production of barley in 23 countries, which last year raised about 62 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of Russia, amounts to 1,038,381,000 bushels, or 14.4 per cent above production in those countries for 1927. The first estimate of the crop in Germany is 132,919,000 bushels, or 5.7 per cent above that of last year; for Czechoslovakia, 59,616,000 bushels, or 1 per cent above that of last year; and for Italy, 11,246,000 bushels, or 19 per cent above that of last year. These countries and the 13 previously reported, which last year produced almost 68 per cent of the European total, raise the European production to about 8 per cent above that of 1927. The first estimate of the 1928 production in Japan shows a crop very slightly larger than that of last year, but considerably below that of 1925, 1926, and the pre-war average. For tables showing barley acreage and production, see pages 434 and 436.

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Russian barley production is officially estimated at 261,796,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 46,896,000 bushels greater than last year's estimate. From last year's crop only about 2,000,000 bushels were exported. A shortage of bread grains may result in the admixture of some barley and corn with the wheat and rye flour, according to the Russian paper, "Economic Life".

The frost in Canada has apparently not done so much damage to the feed grain crops as had been feared, according to reports to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In Saskatchewan the yield will probably be somewhat affected. In Ontario the barley is reported above average. In Australia beneficial rains have been reported recently. Stocks of old crop barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 31 amounted to 923,000 bushels against 790,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver since August 1 have been only 310,000 bushels compared with shipments of 642,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 14,589,000 bushels, an increase of 22.5 per cent over the exports for the corresponding periods last year. Exports from the United States have been increasing steadily during the past few weeks, the export for the week ended September 1 being more than 3,000,000 bushels, against less than 2,400,000 bushels for the week of August 25, and 1,200,000 bushels for the week of August 18.

Barley prices in the United States, which decreased so much between the last of June and the middle of August have increased slightly since then. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, which had decreased to 62 cents a bushel for the week ended August 17, had increased to 64 cents during the week of August 31, compared with 63 cents for the preceding week and with 75 cents for the corresponding week last year.

The supplies of barley on hand in the Balkans are said to be rather burdensome, although they are offset by a deficient corn crop. Feed barley was dull in Denmark the latter part of August, according to trade reports. Even good quality feed barley for winter is now quoted at low prices on account of the expectations of large crops both in the United States and Canada, and it is believed that barley will be used as a feedstuff in Denmark again this year.

Oats

Total 1928 production of oats for 19 countries which last year raised more than 59 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of

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Russia and China amounts to 2,357,777,000 bushels, or 13 per cent above that of 1927. The first estimate of the Italian crop is 50,571,000 bushels, which is about 65 per cent above that of last year and the largest on record. The first estimate of the 1928 German production is 423,283,000 bushels, which is below that of the past two years, and more than 100,000,000 bushels below the pre-war average, while the first estimate for Czechoslovakia shows a crop of 90,389,000 bushels, 10 per cent below that of last year. These three countries, with the 12 previously reported, which together last year raised 48 per cent of the European total, show a production of about 900,000,000 bushels, or 1.2 per cent above that of 1927. For tables showing oats acreage and production see pages 434 and 436. Russian oats production, not included in the above totals, is officially estimated at 1,109,189,000 bushels, compared with 898,400,000 bushels in 1927.

While the oats crop in Canada has not been seriously damaged by frost, it is reported that in many districts of Ontario the oats have been light in proportion to the amount of straw. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 31 were 1,610,000 bushels against 1,521,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to only 753,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,502,000 bushels.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 7,333,000 bushels, an increase of 28.5 per cent over those for the corresponding periods last year. Exports from the United States have increased steadily from 160,000 bushels for the week ended August 18 to 1,285,000 bushels for the week ended September 1.

Oats prices in the United States have begun to increase again slightly. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago, which between the last of June and the middle of August had fallen from 69 to 37 cents per bushel, was 39 cents for the week ended August 31 compared with 37 cents for the previous week, and with 46 cents for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

The combined 1928 corn production of the United States and three European countries is 3,111,171,000 bushels, or 8.2 per cent above that of last year. The first estimate for Czechoslovakia is 7,992,000 bushels, whichis 32 per cent below that of last year, and the smallest crop since 1919. This crop and that of Hungary show the effect of the severe drought in the Central European countries. The 12 countries which have so far reported corn acreage in 1928, which last year planted 77 per cent of the

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Northern Hemisphere total, show an area of almost 120,000,000 acres, or 3.7 per cent above that of last year. For tables showing corn acreage and production, see page~~s~~ 435. ~~and~~

In Denmark the market for corn was dull during the latter part of August, according to trade reports. The decline in prices for immediate delivery was especially noticeable, but quotations were also lower for future delivery.

The official estimate of the amount of Argentine corn from the 1927-28 harvest still available for export after August 3 was 145,661,000 bushels. The full exportable crop was estimated at 236,207,000 bushels, of which 90,546,000 bushels had already been shipped up to August 3. Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 259,038,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent from those for the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The export from the United States was comparatively small, being only 209,000 bushels. Exports from Argentina have been falling off slightly, amounting to only 6,300,000 bushels compared with 9,205,000 bushels for the week of August 25 and 7,785,000 bushels for the week of August 18.

The spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices gradually decreased during the last week in August, being about 16 3/4 cents on August 31 against 26 1/3 cents on the same date last year. On August 31 the price of Argentine corn for early delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires had gradually increased to almost 85 cents per bushel, while on the same day the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago had declined from $1.04 a few days earlier to about $1.01½.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

The Manchurian soy bean crop

The soy bean crop of Manchuria is at present in promising condition and may be equal to or slightly larger than last year's record crop if favorable conditions continue, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus. In general, rainfall in Manchuria has been more than ample and dry weather is needed in September to insure good yields and high quality. The acreage planted to soy beans in North Manchuria is above that of last year.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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TOBACCO

The Porto Rican tobacco situation

The Porto Rican tobacco growers are still suffering from the effects of overproduction caused by the extraordinarily large crop of 1927, in spite of the fact that the present 1928 crop is small and that the prices paid this season are about 20 per cent higher than those of 1927, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Director Ignacio L. Torres of the Porto Rico Department of Agriculture and Labor. The 1928 crop is estimated approximately at 20,000,000 pounds from an area of 40,000 acres, compared with 47,000,000 pounds from an area of 77,000 acres in 1927.

Cigarette consumption in Japan

Cigarettes manufactured from both domestic and imported flue-cured leaf of American types are growing in popularity in Japan, states Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai in a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although the domestic production of flue cured is growing and forms at present the most important part of the total Japanese supply of this tobacco, imports from the United States also show an increase. The tendency of increased consumption of these cigarettes has been evident for some years, but the 1928 records of the Imperial Tobacco Monopoly of Japan show another material increase in the consumption of what it terms "American Yellow Leaf" cigarettes, made from flue-cured American leaf. For the year ending March 31, 1924, the consumption of this group of cigarettes was 4,875,000,000 and in 1928 it reached 9,184,000,000.

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SUGAR

Cuba has officially cancelled the restrictive measure in regard to the allotment and sale of the balance of the 1927-28 sugar crop, according to a trade paper. This permits the Cuban sugar centrals to sell the remainder of the 1927-28 crop, originally allotted to the United States, to any country in the world, the only provision being that sales to countries other than the United States continue to be made through the Sugar Export Corporation. It will be remembered that the original decree provided for a definite amount of sugar to be allotted to the United States, the balance, after deducting enough to cover domestic consumption and a reserve of 224,000 short tons, was to be left in the hands of the Export Corporation for sale to countries other than the United States (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 6, 1928, page 156). Since the original

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decree, additional allotments have been made to countries other than the United States. The reserve of 224,000 short tons was first taken up, followed by an additional allotment deducted from the United States quota.

The National Sugar Defense Commission of Cuba states that the present action was taken owing to a lack of demand for Cuban sugar on the New York market, while inquiries for additional sugar were being received from European consumers.

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COTTON

World consumption and mill stocks

World mill consumption of American cotton for the six months ended July 31, 1928 was 7,181,000 bales as compared with 8,357,000 bales for the corresponding period last year, according to a cablegram from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Mill stocks of American cotton on July 31 were 2,112,000 bales as compared with 3,056,000 on July 31, 1927. The decrease in consumption the past season of American, Indian, and Egyptian cotton from the previous season was partly offset by an increase in consumption of other growths so that the world's total consumption was 25,540,000 bales, or only 601,000 bales less than the previous season. World mill stocks of all cotton on July 31 were 4,767,000 bales as compared with 5,407,000 on July 31, 1927, and 4,498,000 on July 31, 1926. Mill stocks of Indian cotton at the beginning of this season were higher than a year ago, but American and Egyptian declined, the decline in American being 944,000 bales, or 31 per cent.

Demand situation in Europe

The situation in the cotton textile industry on the European continent during the second half of July and the first half of August was generally less favorable than the preceding month, mill activity and sales showing a continued decline, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The expected autumn improvement has not yet materialized and wholesale and retail trade are slow. Some seasonal improvement, however, may be expected. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-29, September 7, 1928.

Egyptian cotton acreage increased

The official estimate of cotton acreage in Egypt, according to various sources, is 1,805,000 acres, as compared with 1,574,000 for the 1927-28 season. This increase is unexpected in view of the Egyptian

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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legislation to limit the cultivation to one-third of the arable area. The "Manchester Guardian" states that the difference may be more apparent than real and may be due to a revised system of estimating as well as to some increased planting in southern sections of Upper Egypt where the lands devoted to cotton have never amounted to one-third of the total cultivatable area. The acreage planted to Uppers this season is in line with the trend for the past nine years, an increasing area being cultivated in Uppers with Sakel acreage on the decline. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-29, September 7, 1928.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES AND PEARS IN LIVERPOOL: Large quantities of American barreled apples are arriving in Liverpool immature, lacking in color, and with poor eating quality, according to a cable from Mr. Edwin Smith, fruit specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. On the Liverpool auction Wednesday, September 5, Virginia York Imperials in good condition brought $4.87 to $5.11. Immature Yorks with poor color brought only $3.41 to $4.62. Virginia Jonathans sold for $6.08 to $6.33; Bonums $4.87 to $5.11; King David $5.84 to $6.08. New Jersey Wealthies sold for $4.32 to $4.74 per barrel, but slack barrels of Wealthies brought only $2.68 to $3.65. Gravensteins ranged from $2.92 to $5.35 per barrel. Maiden Blush apples brought $3.41 to $4.74 per barrel. Hudson River Bartlett pears brought $8.52 to $9.89 per barrel. In the boxed apple trade, California Newtowns were also arriving immature and with poor color and eating quality. Fancy Newtowns, sizes 150/180, sold for $2.43 to $2.80 per box. California Gravensteins brought $2.19 to $2.74. California Hardy pears brought $4.32 to $5.23, while Oregon Bartlett pears sold for $3.65 to $4.87.

YUGOSLAV PRUNE SURPLUS REDUCED: The exportable surplus of Yugoslav prunes is now estimated at 35,000 to 38,500 short tons, according to a cable received inthe Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. These figures represent a reduction from previous estimates caused by drought and dropping. The price of prunes at Valjevo on August 27 ranged around 4 cents per pound for garniture. A garniture consists of a mixed shipment containing sizes 80/85 to 110/120. Sizes 60/65 and 70/75 are not quoted as practically none are expected on account of the drought.

HAMBURG PRUNE MARKET ACTIVE: Prune dealers in Hamburg continued to buy large quantities of California prunes and did an active business with interior German markets and foreign countries, according to Mr. Steere. Prices remained firm. Yugoslav prunes were neglected. Some

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

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Yugoslav shippers are reported to be buying back contracts because of the outlook for short supplies. Hamburg stocks on August 15, as compared with August 15, 1927 in parenthesis, were as follows: California 3,000 (1,669), Oregon 234 (none reported), Yugoslav 87 (247). In a later cabled report, American Consul Bevan at Hamburg states the turnover of spot California prunes was satisfactory in August with prices unchanged. Business in new crop California prunes improved during the last part of August and prices advanced. No new crop Oregon-Washington prunes were offered. Yugoslav prunes continued to be neglected, states Consul Bevan.

SHIPMENTS OF SPANISH ONIONS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States so far this season amounted to the equivalent of about 138,000 bushels against 191,000 bushels up to the same time last season, according to cabled reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. In a cable dated August 31, Consul Edwards stated that the onion market was good with quotations around $1.08 per crate c.i.f., duty unpaid, while on August 30 last year the price ranged around $1.00 per crate.

Shipments of early Spanish onions (babosa) to the United States during May, June and July amounted to the equivalent of 136,000 bushels this year as against corresponding shipments of about 151,000 bushels in 1927. These onions are relatively much less important than the grano onions in the trade between Spain and the United States.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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CANADIAN LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT SEVEN MONTHS 1928: For the seven-month period ending July 31, 1928, more animals of all kinds were slaughtered than for the same period of the preceding year. The increase was 5 per cent in hogs, 2 per cent in cattle, and 5 per cent in sheep. The shipment of cattle and calves to the United States during this period reached 105,000 against 85,000 last year, an increase of 24 per cent, while beef shipments to this country at 19,599,000 pounds were 15 per cent above last year. Hog exports to the United States, where most of them go, decreased from 137,000 to 19,000, while total bacon exports during the same period decreased about one-fourth. Pork exports decreased over two-thirds. See tables, pages 438 and 439.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
Canada b/	21,466	23,325	21,785	22,266	21,445	96.3
Mexico, revised	11,481	9,213	10,333	11,890	11,332	95.3
North America (3)	723,055	708,967	863,158	906,751	924,069	101.9
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged.	955,721	943,260	808,648	853,843	880,507	103.1
Italy, revised..........	184,393	240,845	220,644	195,809	236,295	120.7
Germany	131,274	118,213	95,429	120,522	128,381	106.5
Czechoslovakia	37,879	39,309	34,130	40,385	41,446	102.6
Total Europe (19)	1,309,267	1,341,627	1,158,851	1,210,559	1,286,629	106.3
Est. European total ex.R.	1,348,000	1,390,000	1,208,000	1,262,000		
Africa (3)	58,385	68,354	52,769	61,392	64,301	104.7
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,307	88.5
Total above count. (28)	2,474,534	2,489,995	2,438,376	2,552,877	2,606,306	102.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE.						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada b/	2,094	7,485	10,008	11,574	12,031	103.9
North America (2)	38,187	53,941	50,803	70,385	55,305	78.6
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	348,724	380,914	310,576	328,960	280,352	85.2
Italy	6,317	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,550	110.3
Germany	368,337	317,418	252,187	269,025	307,581	114.3
Czechoslovakia	63,538	58,097	45,908	49,297	52,674	106.9
Total Europe (15)	786,916	763,133	615,167	653,219	647,157	99.1
Est.European total ex.R.	978,000	938,000	747,000	798,000		
Total N. Hemis. (17) ..	825,103	817,074	665,970	723,604	702,462	97.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Winter only.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,396	22,460	24,064	107.1
Mexico	2,174	1,130	1,286	1,311	1,252	95.5
Total North America (3)	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,066	100.9
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd	60,841	57,141	56,757	57,003	57,519	100.9
Scotland	57	49	54	67	61	91.0
Germany	4,029	3,835	3,597	4,360	4,345	99.7
Total Europe (17)	64,927	61,025	60,768	61,430	61,925	100.8
Est. European total excl R.	72,800	68,800	69,000	70,200		
Africa (4)	6,556	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (28)	160,823	176,148	181,210	183,488	185,899	103.3
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,275	19,714	b/ 20,263	102.8
Total above count. (29)	176,874	195,345	200,485	203,202	206,162	101.5
Russia c/	---	18,208	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl R. and C.	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	838	112.8
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd	28,946	25,482	24,879	24,929	24,092	96.6
England and Wales	(30)	50	48	36	31	86.1
Scotland	(3)	6	5	4	3	75.0
Germany	12,713	11,635	11,694	11,667	11,648	99.8
Total Europe (20)	41,692	37,173	36,626	36,636	35,774	97.6
Est. European total excl. R.	45,200	40,600	40,100	40,200		
Total N. Hemis. (22)	44,045	41,790	40,958	41,069	40,147	97.8
Argentina	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above count. (23)	44,130	42,289	41,502	41,963	41,135	98.0
Russia c/	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis total excl. R. and C.	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ In the past 5 years the August or early September estimate has ranged from 98 to 99 per cent of the final.

c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,355	33,032	120.[illegible]
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	311,300	131.[illegible]
Europe, 13 count. prev. rept'd	267,009	268,445	291,154	266,554	294,179	110.[illegible]
Italy	10,638	12,860	11,023	9,443	11,246	119.1
Germany	133,787	119,373	113,102	125,750	132,919	105.7
Czechoslovakia	71,108	57,206	52,500	59,014	59,616	101.[illegible]
Total Europe (16)	482,542	457,884	467,779	460,761	497,960	108.1
Est. European total ex. R.	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,359	57,257	75,642	90,435	119.5
Japan	95,784	91,468	88,075	71,559	71,775	100.[illegible]
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,313	33,879	95.[illegible]
Total Asia (2)	128,027	131,831	126,382	106,872	105,654	98.[illegible]
Total N. Hemis. (23)	890,981	898,437	836,323	907,687	1,038,381	114.[illegible]
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,403,000	1,467,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,500,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.[illegible]
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd	314,132	325,138	358,039	320,212	334,137	104.[illegible]
Italy	37,537	47,199	40,647	30,720	50,571	164.[illegible]
Germany	527,178	384,740	435,722	437,249	423,283	96.[illegible]
Czechoslovakia	96,147	89,863	95,066	100,423	90,389	90.[illegible]
Total Europe (15)	974,994	846,940	929,474	888,604	899,380	101.[illegible]
Est. European total ex. R.	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,922,000	1,845,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	14,637	16,224	110.[illegible]
Total N. Hemis. (19)	2,136,032	2,353,999	2,187,777	2,087,387	2,357,777	113.[illegible]
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,513,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,608,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	45,038	65.9
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,571	138.6
Czechoslovakia	8,398	12,043	10,452	11,755	7,992	68.0
Total Europe (3)	95,488	125,839	114,312	100,716	81,610	81.0
Est. European total ex.R.	581,000	623,000	652,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (4)	2,807,852	3,042,800	2,806,529	2,874,424	3,111,171	108.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R.	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,636,000		
Est. world total excl. R.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,310,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia abbreviated R.

FEED GRAINS; Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
North America (2)	104,533	101,598	99,927	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,475	103.1
Est. European total excl. R.	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40,405	100.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (12)	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,814	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R.	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,600		
Est. world total excl.R..	171,900	178,900	169,700	...	...	

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia abbreviated R.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States, other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	16,025	16,486	16,163	16,565	16,764	101.2
Scotland	191	153	122	117	114	97.4
Germany	3,464	3,545	3,671	3,678	3,700	100.6
Total Europe (18)	19,680	20,184	19,956	20,360	20,578	101.1
Est. European total excl. R.	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,700		
Africa (4)	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (27)	37,277	40,698	40,651	40,896	44,799	109.5
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above count. (28) .	37,507	41,598	41,630	42,082	45,985	109.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C. ...	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. andC.	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	24,607	23,193	23,083	22,898	22,916	100.1
Scotland	952	926	940	897	882	98.3
Germany	9,529	8,531	8,590	8,614	8,637	100.3
Total Europe (18)	35,088	32,650	32,613	32,409	32,435	100.1
Ext. European total excl. R.	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	762	111.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (26)	82,661	90,882	90,367	88,426	88,436	100.0
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above count. (27) .	85,057	94,076	93,538	91,586	91,648	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. andC.	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States....	17,044	36,580	1,172	2,387	3,076	Aug.25	5,744	10,013
Canada	42,533	25,131				July 31	1,010	2,321
Argentina	14,140	11,141	0	25		Aug.18	967	91
Danubian coun.b/.	36,658	(35,000)	1,117	350		Aug.18	4,186	2,164
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total	130,840	110,000					11,907	14,589
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States ...	15,041	9,823	1[illegible]0	800	1,285	Aug.25	1,195	2,459
Canada	13,620	9,646				July 31	260	4,523
Argentina	40,103	29,455	68	0		Aug. 18	4,045	351
Danubian coun....	9,939	c/	0	0		Aug. 18	205	9
Total excl.Danube	68,764	49,000					5,705	7,333

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
CORN, EXPORTS:	1925-26	1926-27	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	1926-27	1927-28
Year beginning November 1	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States ...	25,533	17,161	63	305	138	209	15,623	18,549
Danubian coun.d/.	67,863	82,985	0	180	0		34,026	14,974
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	8,717	7,785	9,[illegible]5	6,300	245,243	211,751
Union of S.Africa	18,833	8,562	6[illegible]3	686	1,243		f/1,972	14,452
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-July	Nov-July
United States ...	576	5,040					1,449	1,283
Total exports less U.S. imports ..	290,034	433,352					300,881	259,038

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. d/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	472	581	101.6
Europe, 11 count. prev. rept'd	7,903	7,214	7,168	7,344	7,308	99.5
Scotland	144	142	142	147	145	98.6
Total Europe (12)	8,047	7,356	7,310	7,491	7,453	99.5
Est. European total excl. R.	25,500	25,800	25,600	26,200		
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (15)	12,210	10,973	10,957	11,582	11,789	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	459,737	113.0
Europe (6)	201,253	236,781	216,498	196,156	191,943	97.9
Est. European total ex. R.	4,164,000	4,747,000	3,840,000	4,617,000		
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (8)	559,052	560,408	570,980	603,223	651,845	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

CANADA: Cold storage holdings, August 1, 1928 with comparisons

Kind of meat	5-year average on August 1	August 1, 1927	August 1, 1928	July 1, 1928
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef	7,996,206	8,670,215	7,840,632	8,097,426
Veal		1,249,668	1,195,312	1,098,945
Total		9,919,883	9,035,944	9,196,371
Pork	37,129,762	37,273,666	39,975,796	49,919,967
Mutton and lamb	669,995	703,050	530,845	750,939

CANADA: Exports of live animals and meat products, seven months, 1927 and 1928

Item and country of destination	Seven months 1927	Seven months 1928
	Number	Number
Cattle to Great Britain	8,263	405
United States	35,208	53,339
Total	45,262	55,013
Calves to United States	50,154	51,325
Total	50,428	51,505
Hogs to United States	136,536	19,002
Total	138,084	21,266
Sheep to United States	1,017	3,551
Total	1,591	4,014
	Pounds	Pounds
Beef to Great Britain	569,700	500
United States	17,112,600	19,599,000
Total	20,473,500	21,303,200
Bacon to Great Britain	32,161,000	23,706,100
United States	2,342,700	2,337,000
Total	34,926,300	26,464,900
Pork to Great Britain	5,427,900	1,296,500
United States	9,430,500	3,328,400
Total	16,213,900	5,710,300
Mutton to Great Britain	--	9,700
United States	94,400	56,300
Total	280,700	237,100

Dominion Live Stock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, July 1928.

CANADA: Inspected slaughter of livestock, seven months, 1927 and 1928

Kind of animal	Seven months 1927	Seven months 1928
Cattle	338,374	341,365
Calves	273,747	283,355
Total	612,121	624,720
Hogs	1,494,854	1,575,177
Sheep	155,194	164,028

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 1928.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Production of specified grains and net imports of wheat, 1922 to 1928

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net imports year beginning July 1	Rye production	Barley production	Oats production	Corn production
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922......	33,621	10,103	61,097	46,352	71,552	9,884
1923......	36,226	18,978	53,338	54,981	91,684	10,620
1924......	32,238	23,014	44,735	44,583	82,959	10,239
1925......	39,309	19,176	58,097	27,206	89,863	12,043
1926	34,130	20,992	45,908	52,500	95,066	10,452
1927......	40,385	21,000	49,297	59,014	100,423	11,755
1928 Prel.	41,446	---	52,674	59,616	90,389	7,992

RUSSIA: Production of specified grains and exports of wheat and barley, average 1909-13, annual 1924-28

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net exports, year beginning July 1	Rye: Production	Barley: Production	Barley: Net exports, yr. beginning July 1	Oats: Production
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Old boundaries, average 1909-1913..	815,010	160,060	921,912	604,588	172,730	1,088,712
Present boundaries, Ext. ave. 1909-1913	758,941		735,505	418,030		924,918
1924	472,200	301	737,000	180,500	3,235	602,800
1925	730,090	27,085	877,500	279,200	36,940	797,800
1926	819,744	49,202	903,100	253,500	20,465	987,900
1927	749,197	(7,000)	967,700	214,900	(2,000)	898,400
1928 Preliminary	749,561		783,420	261,796		1,109,189

Source: 1928 - International Institute of Agriculture; 1924-27, Statistical Review, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U. S. S. R., No. 2, 1928, page 23.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, July, 1927 and 1928

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	July 1927	July 1928	July, 1928 Long staple	July, 1928 Short staple
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Long and short staple:				
Soviet Russia in Europe	82,142	76,753	40,442	36,311
Germany	62,781	41,756	5,900	35,856
United Kingdom	36,382	44,966	11,628	33,338
Italy	33,160	40,739	2,404	38,335
France	21,489	30,337	3,285	27,052
Belgium	12,256	7,376	209	7,167
Spain	11,048	15,732	1,081	14,651
Netherlands	3,350	8,240	242	7,998
Sweden	1,153	2,283	264	2,019
Other Europe	3,657	2,737	288	2,449
Total Europe	267,418	270,919	65,743	205,176
Canada	17,130	15,797	2,963	12,834
Japan	60,024	53,237	532	52,705
China	19,593	6,971	214	6,757
British India	13,742	0	0	0
Other countries	1,581	270	0	270
Total exports	379,488	347,194	69,452	277,742
Total imports a/..	32,581	19,324		
Total reexports a/	408	1,095		
Net exports	347,315	328,965		
Linters:				
Germany	14,372	7,225		
France	2,691	2,207		
United Kingdom	1,044	876		
Other Europe	1,203	826		
Total Europe	19,310	11,134		
Canada	826	747		
Other countries	1	232		
Total exports	20,137	12,113		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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GRAINS; Exports from the United States, July 1-September 1, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 1, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 1 1927	July 1-Sept. 1 1928	1928, week ending Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	34,035	15,183	3,077	963	3,266	2,782
Wheat flour b/ .	8,939	5,804	414	540	625	926
Rye	2,013	853	--	334	69	222
Corn	1,066	1,556	63	305	138	209
Oats	1,996	2,410	64	160	800	1,285
Barley a/	6,787	10,115	1,201	1,172	2,387	3,076
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 1					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ham & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides .	87,899	93,274	2,413	2,516	2,039	1,343
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	77,440	91,252	2,208	1,860	1,684	1,915
Lard	462,276	492,850	9,969	8,729	8,793	11,509
Pickled pork	19,982	20,783	425	465	392	419

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 794,000 bushels, flour 82,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 575,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT. INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	1927-28 b/	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported To & inc.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports-								
Official	304,540	305,000				July 31	c/ 8,642	c/35,947
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,730	9,019	7,184	6,728	Sept. 1	23,268	54,144
Shipments-								
4 markets d/.	c297,961	c326,361	7,475	6,374	4,032	Sept. 1	27,566	76,192
Pub. elev. in east c/			7,043	7,410	e	Aug. 25	22,280	47,779
United States ...	205,896	190,927	1,503	3,891	3,708	Sept. 1	f/ 42,497	f/18,917
Argentina	139,790	186,000	1,156	1,384	662	Sept. 1	16,154	15,636
Australia	96,584	7,400	1,056	1,203	968	Sept. 1	13,148	10,507
Russia	49,202	7,000				Sept. 1	664	8
Hungary	21,142	20,000						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	16	56	e	Aug. 25	808	72
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000						
British India ...	8,660	12,000	24	0	40	Sept. 1	6,384	1,040
Total	849,654	736,327	11,230	12,908	9,410		107,221	122,372

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through September 1 less imports through July.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 8, 1927	August 30, 1928	September 6, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	46.00	49.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	39.27	38.29	38.90
Berlin, la quality	40.63	38.46	39.33
London: a/			
Danish	40.77	40.63	41.50
Dutch, unsalted	40.19	39.32	39.32
New Zealand	38.67	39.76	39.55
New Zealand, unsalted	39.54	40.34	40.84
Australian	37.80	36.72	36.72
Australian, unsalted	38.23	b/	39.11
Argentine, unsalted	37.52	36.28	35.64
Siberian	34.54	34.76	34.55

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation received.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Sept. 7, 1927	Aug. 29, 1928	Sept. 4, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,663	66,519	74,678
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	16.10	16.42	16.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	15.06	15.11	15.11
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,059	10,780	13,722
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	31,355	26,781	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	2[illegible].20	25.[illegible]0	24.55

a/ No quotation.

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